

withdrawal from bonded wine cellars is governed by the provisions of subpart F of this part. Wine so transferred to customs bonded warehouses shall be entered, stored, and accounted for in such warehouses under the appropriate provisions of 19 CFR chapter I.

(Sec. 2, Pub. L. 96-601, 94 Stat. 3495 (26 U.S.C. 5362))

[T.D. ATF-88, 46 FR 39815, Aug. 5, 1981]

§ 252.28 Withdrawal of wine and distilled spirits from customs bonded warehouses.

Wine and bottled distilled spirits entered into customs bonded warehouses as provided in § 252.26 (a) or (b) and § 252.27 may, under the appropriate provisions of 19 CFR chapter I, be withdrawn from such warehouses for consumption in the United States by and for the official or family use of foreign governments, organizations, and individuals who are entitled to withdraw imported wine and distilled spirits from a warehouse free of tax. Distilled spirits and wine entered into customs bonded warehouses under the provisions of §§ 252.26(a)(2) and 252.27 may be withdrawn for exportation, subject to the provisions of 19 CFR chapter I. Distilled spirits and wine transferred to customs bonded warehouses shall be entered into, stored and accounted for in, and withdrawn from, such warehouses under the appropriate provisions of 19 CFR chapter I. Wine and bottled distilled spirits, originally transferred to customs bonded warehouses for the purpose of withdrawal by foreign embassies, legations, etc., as authorized by law, may be withdrawn from such warehouses for domestic use, in which event they shall be treated as American goods exported and returned.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1362, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5214); sec. 3, Pub. L. 91-659, 84 Stat. 1965, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5066); sec. 2, Pub. L. 96-601, 94 Stat. 3495 (26 U.S.C. 5362))

[T.D. ATF-88, 46 FR 39815, Aug. 5, 1981]

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES

§ 252.30 Export status.

(a) Distilled spirits and wines manufactured, produced, bottled in bottles packed in containers, or packaged in

casks or other bulk containers in the United States, and beer brewed or produced in the United States may be transferred to a foreign-trade zone for the sole purpose of exportation, or storage pending exportation. Liquors deposited in a foreign-trade zone under this part solely for such purposes are considered to be exported. Export status is not acquired until application on Form 214 for admission of the liquors into the zone has been approved by the district director of customs under the appropriate provision of 19 CFR chapter I, and the required certification of deposit has been made on the ATF form prescribed in this part.

(b) The provisions of subpart H of this part do not apply to specially denatured spirits transferred to a foreign-trade zone for use in the manufacture of articles pursuant to the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 81c(c). Transfer of domestic specially denatured spirits to a qualified user in a foreign-trade zone is made free of tax under the provisions of part 20 of this chapter. Such transfer does not place the domestic specially denatured spirits in an export status.

(48 Stat. 999, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81c))

[T.D. ATF-274, 53 FR 25157, July 5, 1988]

VOLUNTARY DESTRUCTION OF LIQUORS AFTER RECEIPT IN A FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE

§ 252.35 General.

Liquors may not, under the law, be transferred to a foreign-trade zone for the purpose of destruction. However, liquors transported to and deposited in a foreign-trade zone for exportation or for storage pending exportation may be destroyed under the supervision of the district director of customs, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the regional director (compliance) of the region in which the zone is located that the liquors, after deposit in a zone, have become unmerchantable or unfit for export.

(48 Stat. 999, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 81c)

[25 FR 5734, June 23, 1960, as amended by T.D. 7006, 34 FR 2251, Feb. 15, 1969. Redesignated at 40 FR 16835, Apr. 15, 1975]